

# IRMA TIMES

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## Richardson Denounces False 40c Wheat Production Cost Figures Attributed To Him

Deliberate Attempt Made to Mislead Public Concerning James Richardson's Evidence Before Wheat Board Committee

### ADVOCATES PROFITABLE PRICE TO FARMER

Certain farm agitators and propagandists have been attempting for some years to inflame the public mind against the Grain Trade and those associated with it. The methods have been to issue unfair propaganda and to place a false and unfounded interpretation upon the words and actions of those whose views differ from their own. A glaring example of the sort of misrepresentation referred to is cited below, and must meet with the strong disapproval of fair minded farmers in Western Canada.

Mr. James A. Richardson, President of James Richardson and Sons Limited, on June 21st and June 24th, 1935, appeared at Ottawa before a Special Committee of the House of Commons hearing representations in connection with the Canadian Wheat Board Bill.

Following presentation to the Committee of his statement covering various phases of the Canadian Grain Trade, Mr. Richardson was examined by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, in the course of this questioning a discussion took place concerning the cost of producing wheat in Western Canada. The evidence and examination of Mr. Richardson required some hours and occupied 65 printed pages of evidence containing more than 45,000 words. The excerpt from the verbatim report of the proceedings dealing with the discussion on cost of producing wheat reads as follows:

"Right Honourable R. B. Bennett—'Now, Mr. Richardson, how much do you think the farmer should be paid for his wheat in order to break even? You have had a large experience in all branches of the business, how much should he have, not to make a profit, but just to break even?'

James A. Richardson—'Well, I have heard farmers say if they had a fair crop of wheat and got 40 cents on the farm they could not get by; they would not be making any money, but they could get by all right.'

Mr. Bennett—'Forty cents on the farm?'

Mr. Richardson—'Yes.'

Mr. Bennett—'In Alberta that would mean what price on the market for No. 1 Northern? you mean No. 1 or No. 2 at forty cents?'

Mr. Richardson—'Well, I would say the No. 1.'

Mr. Bennett—'No. 1 at forty cents on the farm?'

Mr. Richardson—'I suppose forty cents would apply in connection with all that he had.'

Mr. Bennett—'I see what you mean. Now, Mr. Richardson, that being so what would the price be on the market for that sort of wheat; how much would you have to allow for freight?'

Mr. Richardson—'Well, 15 cents a bushel would be high, it would be a top freight.'

Mr. Bennett—'That is the top freight, isn't it?'

Mr. Richardson—'Yes, sir, 22 cents average freight.'

Mr. Bennett—'So that to the people in the country it should be 55 cents; you think that would be a satisfactory figure for the farmer?'

Mr. Richardson—'No, sir, I do not; I want to see the farmer get just as high a price as we could sell his wheat for in the world's markets. I am not satisfied to indicate any price, other than the best price we can possibly get for him.'

Mr. Bennett—'You see, what has been suggested by one of the witnesses is that the government through a board should establish a minimum price and if wheat went below that price it should be subject to subsidy or assistance. The Chairman of your own grain exchange submitted prop-

ositionally that proposal. The board would have to arrive at a minimum price, and if the price established by supply and demand in the markets of the world went below that figure there should be some provision made by which the farmer would receive the difference. That is why I wanted to get from you some idea as to minimum price?'

Mr. Richardson—'If you appoint the board, Mr. Chairman, in the fall of the year once the crop of the northern hemisphere is assured and we have the information on which to form a little more intelligent idea I would be glad to give my views, and I am sure everyone else in the grain trade will, as to what we would think that price ought to be. I certainly would not attempt to do it now before knowing what the crop of the northern hemisphere is going to be.'

Mr. Bennett—'I thought probably that was in your mind and that was the reason I asked you what you regarded as a reasonable price to the farmer for his crop, just to produce it, leaving out for the moment the question of profit, and that you say is 40 cents?'

Mr. Richardson—'I do not say anything, except that I have been told by good farm people who know the business.'

Mr. Bennett—'You have had something to do with farms, haven't you?'

Mr. Richardson—'Yes.'

Mr. Bennett—'My information is that you have operated farms?'

Mr. Richardson—'Yes, sir.'

Mr. Bennett—'Did you ever produce any wheat at 40 cents a bushel?'

Mr. Richardson—'Well, I am a coarse grain grower myself, I could tell you more about what it costs to feed hogs and steers.'

Mr. Bennett—'But you have your own wheat?'

Mr. Richardson—'I could not tell you what it costs to grow it, but I am sure it was a big price.'

Mr. Bennett—'Would it be more than 40 cents?'

Mr. Richardson—'I could not tell you what it is, because I have never calculated it.'

Mr. Bennett—'I see.'

Mr. Richardson—'I am sure that if I took interest on the money invested in my farm and everything else into consideration the figure would be high.'

It will readily be seen that a price of 40 cents per bushel, plus freight, bringing the price of 55 cents per bushel was neither advocated nor stated as a fair price by Mr. Richardson. He advocated that the Government should take steps to regain and extend the market for Canadian wheat, and that governmental assistance be extended to farmers under existing conditions and prevailing world prices.

By extracting a single sentence from more than 45,000 words dealing with Mr. Richardson's evidence, an attempt has been made, by those who are not concerned in placing the truth before the farmers, to make it appear that Mr. Richardson was advocating a price of 40 cents per bushel for wheat to the farmers of Western Canada. It will be clear from the foregoing evidence that Mr. Richardson did not in any sense advocate 40 cent wheat. Nevertheless deliberately misleading information was issued by the Alberta Wheat Pool in the Weekly Budget of News to the effect that Mr. Richardson considered 40 cents as being a price basis which our Canadian farmers should be prepared to accept for their wheat. Similar misleading reports have appeared in newspaper organs pub-

lished by Pool grain handling organizations and misleading statements to the same effect have been circulated and repeated throughout the countryside.

The Wheat Board Bill as originally introduced in Parliament made no provision for a guaranteed minimum price to the farmer. The producer was to get an initial payment and a participation certificate similar to the method followed under the Wheat Board Bill of 1919. Mr. Richardson advocated that the farmer be given a guaranteed fixed minimum price. The bill was subsequently amended by the committee to provide for the proposed fixed minimum price to the farmer. In the course of his evidence dealing with the need of assisting in obtaining a fair price for the producer, Mr. Richardson said:

"If our Government wants to give our farmers financial assistance under existing conditions (and I would certainly like to see them do it), then there are several ways this can be done. I consider it is possible to assure our producer a guaranteed fixed price, but still to permit an open market, so that if our market declined below the fixed price the farmer would get a certificate from the elevator company entitling him to collect the difference between the fixed price and what his wheat actually realized. The farmer might, on the other hand, if thought advisable be paid a direct subsidy. It is a government problem as to how this matter may best be met, but it must be accepted as a fact, that the foreign buyer will continue to buy wherever he can buy the most with his money, and that he will take full advantage of depreciated currency in certain parts of the world, and it is quite futile to try and induce him to subsidize citizens of other countries. . . .

"I would rather like to see the farmer assured of a fixed minimum price, that would give him some protection against depreciated currencies of the southern hemisphere, and a board with authority to stabilize influences in the market if they thought it were necessary, and to feed out our surplus wheat as and when the market would take it, and try to allow the trade the largest possible freedom, and to act as a stabilizing factor, as an insurance and safety factor; to operate largely in that way would depend, of course, a good deal on good judgment being employed."

These persons who have sought to place Mr. Richardson in a wrong light in the minds of the farmers of Western Canada had available to them the above statement. Yet they apparently sought to mislead the farmers whom they are paid to serve. It is difficult to catch up with misrepresentation and falsehoods.

Mr. Richardson feels that in addition to production costs, farming industry, like other forms of business, should reap a fair margin of profit. Mr. Richardson has spent his entire working life-time in the grain business. The firm of which he is now the active head commenced handling grain of Canadian farmers in 1857. For 78 years it has served the grain producers of Canada, and it will continue so doing in the same fair and efficient manner that has characterized all its dealings.

Restoration of wheat prices to a profitable level, to the producer and the sale of Canadian wheat, rather than its storage in the bins of Canada, are the end to which Mr. Richardson has worked and will continue to work. Mr. Richardson, operating in the handling and exporting end of the Canadian grain business, has the interests of the Canadian farmer much more at heart than those who have caused loss of markets for Canadian wheat and who now seek to bury their folly by spreading false and malicious statements concerning the grain trade and those engaged in the grain business in the hope of causing elimination of sound competition.

In view of the quotations of the exact words used by Mr. Richardson before the Committee, we believe we can rely upon every fair minded farmer to condemn the untrue statements that have been made and the unfair inferences that have been drawn. —JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LIMITED.—Adv.

## Alberta Crop to Equal 1934 is Prediction---But Not in This District

Harvesting operations are well under way in southern and central Alberta, and will be fairly general throughout the central part of the Province as far north as Edmonton in the northern districts are under the binder this week, but there will be very little cutting done in these districts for another week. Generally speaking, operations have commenced from a week to two weeks later than normal. In the south the weather has been ideal for harvesting, but in the central and northern districts there has been further rain and cool weather which has interfered with the ripening process and retarded harvesting.

In spite of a number of rather disappointing factors, the province will harvest a crop of wheat approximately in total that of last year. The department, however, is adhering to its practice of making no definite estimate of the provincial yield until harvesting is advanced to the stage where more substantial information is available. It is extremely difficult also to make any definite estimate of the extent of damage from hail and frost until threshing returns begin to come in.

With respect to frost, that which occurred on the nights of August 15 and 16 affected crops in varying degree in the districts west of Nanton and High River, and west of the C. and E. Line to Edmonton, westward, north-westward and north from Edmonton to the border, and south-eastward to the Camrose-Hardisty line and the Stettler-Coronation line of the C.P.R. The variation in degree was from 2 to 10 degrees throughout these districts. The Grande Prairie and Peace River districts also experienced frost which damaged crops in certain localities. The damage has been heavy to late crops, particularly oats and barley, while the wheat crop has undoubtedly suffered in both yield and grade.

Damage from Hail  
Despite rather alarming reports as to a very large acreage in the province having been wiped out by hail, which were permitted publication some weeks ago, the survey made to the department reveals that, so far as it is possible at the present stage to determine, the losses from this cause do not appear to have been much greater than normal. Estimates of damage published by acreage totals alone, without percentage of loss being quoted, can give no fair or accurate picture of the situation, in view of the great variation in losses over any one storm area, generally anywhere from five to 100 per cent.

The area which suffered chiefly that roughly described as from Nanton north to Crossfield and eastward and south-eastward from Calgary for a distance of over 50 miles. In this area a detailed survey instituted by the government revealed that in eight municipalities, some 147,000 acres of crop had been affected, practically all to the extent of 50 per cent loss. Of this some 60,000 acres were summer fallow crop. As for the rest of the province, the hail losses were widely scattered, and confined to quite limited areas. Among the districts chiefly suffering were the Vulcan, Lethbridge, and Empress districts in the south, and the districts of Olds, Red Deer, Stettler, Sedgewick, Wetaskiwin, Leduc and Millet. North and east of Edmonton there was a rather heavy loss in the Bonnyville district, also smaller losses in the Vermilion and Lloydminster districts. Northwest and west of Edmonton there was also some damage in limited areas.

Other very small quite severe storms were reported in various districts. The total acreage affected by hail in the province will not likely be found to be much greater than 250,000 acres, but it is extremely difficult to establish an average percentage of loss over such an acreage owing to wide variations.

Damage by drought in the south was not quite so widespread as in the past few seasons. The areas chiefly affected were a considerable strip of territory north and south of Lethbridge, and to the south-west and west of that city, and a fairly large area along the eastern border of the province from north of Medicine Hat to the Coronation line. In these areas, the yields are light. Damage

from hoppers has been comparatively light.

Aside from the areas mentioned, the south appears to be harvesting a very good crop in both quality and yield. In Central Alberta those districts not too severely affected by frost will yield well, and some quite high returns are expected from a number of localities. In the Peace River territory a heavy crop has been in prospect, but there has been some damage by heavy rains as well as frost, and the ripening process has been considerably retarded.

General indications are that there will be a fairly large supply of feed but this is governed partly by the extent to which frost has damaged the crops. Some of the districts usually depended on for heavy crops have been adversely affected by drought in the south and floods in the north, but there is a fairly good crop of natural hay in many districts, and in a few of the districts previously affected by drought, more feed of various kinds has been produced than for the past two or three seasons. Alfalfa produced a good yield in the first cutting but somewhat lighter on the second cutting. Sugar beets in the irrigated districts are expected to produce an average crop. Progress is being made on the new sugar beet factory at Picture Butte on the Lethbridge-Northern project.

## NOTES OF INTEREST OF BUSY KINSELLA

Mrs. B. Wachter and family spent the week-end in Edmonton, where they attended the wedding of Mrs. Wachter's son, Mr. Claude Wachter. The following local girls left this week-end for their respective schools: Miss Edith Watson, Miss Marion Watson, Miss Isobel Stronache, Miss Edythe Corbett, Miss Georgina Lee and Miss Margaret Scott.

Mr. Lloyd Cameron arrived this week-end to take up his fifth year of duties at the Echo school.

Mrs. Bruce Davis and children were visitors in Bruce last Friday.

Miss Dorothy Fleming of Coronation arrived on Sunday to teach at the Badger school.

Miss Christie Kerns is also back to continue teaching at Diamond Willow.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nease and children spent the week-end in Round Hill.

Miss Belle Arkinstall of Edmonton spent the week-end with her parents here.

The W. I. held a sale and tea in the basement of the church last Saturday afternoon, it being well attended and about thirteen dollars cleared.

Mr. W. W. Kerns held a tea last Wednesday in honor of her daughter, Miss Thelma Miller, and daughter-in-law, Mrs. R. C. Miller, from California. About 25 guests were present and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Miss Kay Ferries has returned to Edmonton, where she will continue her study of music.

MEN WANTED FOR Rawleigh Routes in North-east part of Alberta province. Write today. Rawleigh Co., Dept. W-67-5B, Winnipeg, Canada. Aug. 9-29-37.

## NEWS ITEMS FROM JARROW

Mr. Ward Matthews with his family has moved to town and has taken over the Marbury's farm.

The town's well is an unsolved puzzle to not a few.

Mr. Arthur Falconer and family have moved to their farm near Camrose.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller returned to their home in Jarrow, after spending the summer visiting their children.

(Too late for last week)

Mrs. O. R. Marbury with her daughter Veda has returned to her home in Saskatchewan, after a brief visit with her sons and daughter in Jarrow and Kinsella.

Rev. R. W. Griffith has returned from Rochester somewhat improved in health. He has been advised to continue his treatment under the instruction of Dr. Greenberg of Irma.

We are sorry to discover that the late frost has greatly injured the quality of the wheat. Surely the farmer often must struggle against bitter opposition. Nevertheless his perseverance and his determination reveal his possibilities.

Mr. Roy Deck and family who recently walked from the city of Lethbridge arrived safely in Jarrow. Mr. Deck fortunately has found work on the Lander's ranch. The Deck little girl, Dorothy, has been confined to her bed for several days. The doctor advised the parents to take her to the Red Cross hospital at Edmonton.

The school children were inoculated Thursday last by Dr. Greenberg.

Mr. Peter McNabb has been appointed as the Jarrow school master. We are pleased that Mr. McNabb is able to remain in the midst of us. His service is always appreciated.

Competition is not very keen these days. Not a lump of coal can be bought in Jarrow. Kinsella men in Irma. It is fortunate that we are living in a wooded country.

Mrs. Arthur Routledge has been taken to the University hospital. We hope that medical skill will soon relieve her of her trouble.

Norman Hollar, being kicked by a broncho, had the misfortune of having his jaw-bone broken. He is at present confined in the Viking hospital.

Mr. Parker and son from Rivers, Manitoba, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. P. Hollar Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kerns, Misses Thelma and Isobel McKee were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Waite last Sunday.

Mr. Angus McGregor, who is in ill health, left to get treatment in a hospital in Iowa. It is our desire that Mr. McGregor will return greatly relieved.

Mrs. E. Peet is visiting her sister at Prince George.

## Shipping Hogs

Irma, Tuesday, Sept. 17th  
Jarrow, Wed., Sept. 18th  
Hogs Bought Any Day at Irma

Hogs to be in yards at Jarrow not later than 2 o'clock day of shipment.

**Foxwell & Johnson**  
PHONE 13

## Experience Counts

Nearly thirty years of experience help this Company give good service in handling your grain. And long experience also proves to farmers the satisfaction of dealing with this Company.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO

**United Grain Growers Limited**  
Elevators at: Irma, Jarrow, Kinsella, Viking

"I would join the church if it was not full of hypocrites," remarked a citizen to an Okotoks minister. "You are mistaken," the minister replied, "there's always room for one more."

Heard at the men's social: "Liquor gave me courage to tell my mother-in-law exactly what I thought of her." "Were you too tight to realize what you were saying?" "No, she was."

Heard at the neighbors: Husband: "The doctor told me I must go to a rest cure." Wife: "Did he look at your tongue?" Husband: "No, I told him about yours."



# The Most Delicious Tea

## "SALADA" TEA

### Make Your Own Job

Conditions throughout the world during the past five years have admittedly been most discouraging to all people, but especially so to youth. As boys and girls have come out of school and college, ready to take their place in the business world, even at the bottom of the ladder, they have discovered there was no place for them. They have been denied even the opportunity of making a start because the financial and economic world has been out of joint, with business marking time, and no development work being undertaken.

As a result, thousands have become discouraged, embittered because of denied and frustrated hopes and ambitions, have become drifters because they have lost hope for the future and accepted the easy but mistaken view that present conditions must be accepted as permanent conditions. Lacking any background of years in which work was plentiful, and having no experience in profitable employment, they can see no light ahead.

Such an attitude of mind is a terrible mistake. Future years will be just as bright, in fact brighter; just as busy, in fact busier; just as rich in opportunity and in enterprising development, in fact more so. The world will not stand still; neither it will move backward. Since the beginning of time and the dawn of civilization the movement, despite temporary setbacks, has always been both onward and upward. It will continue so.

Consider the most familiar names of people and products on the lips of practically everybody to-day—Henry Ford, Firestone, H. J. Heinz, Coca-Cola, Borden's Milk, Hires' Root Beer, Welch's Grape Juice, Maxwell House Coffee, Jell-O, and similar names. Do these names mean anything to the youth of to-day? They should.

It was in 1890 that Henry Ford began working on a double-cylinder engine in a little shop on his farm. When he went to work in Detroit at \$45 a month he took his shop along, and in 1893 his gasoline buggy was running and for a long time was the only automobile in Detroit. Forty years later he was rated a billionaire.

Firestone was a buggy salesman who became convinced there was a great future in the rubber business. He bought strips of rubber, cut out crude solid tires and fitted them to buggy wheels. Thus began the great tire industry of to-day.

H. J. Heinz used to grow horse-radish in his garden and peddle it from door to door. This backyard venture put him on the road to becoming Heinz 57.

In 1886 a doctor in Atlanta stood working over a kettle in an old house. On the next corner was a drugstore, and periodically the doctor rushed over, squirted carbonated water into a glass containing a sample of syrup, and tasted the mixture. After about 300 attempts he had the first Coca-Cola.

While holidaying in New Jersey, Charles E. Hires was served a drink by a farmer's wife. Its ingredients were sassafras, leechberries, and sweet fern, all gathered locally. Hires smacked his lips. Returning home he experimented with herbs, roots and barks. Thus was Hires' Root Beer born.

John Wanamaker, the great merchant prince of the United States, delivered his first bill of goods from a wheelbarrow. Adam Gimbel, founder of the stores which bear his name, started with a pack on his back. Timothy Eaton started in a little corner lot store. The story of Woolworth's five-and-ten cent stores is too well known to call for repetition. The great Crane Company, manufacturers of piping, valves, bath-room fixtures, etc., had its inception in a little brass foundry.

These great enterprises of to-day had very humble beginnings, many of them within the life of the present generation. Opportunities are just as great to-day. "What's going to alter our lives is probably happening this minute in a backyard workshop, where some crank is thinking by himself," Henry Ford declared recently. Another man states it this way: "Many of the million-dollar corporations of to-morrow are starting to-day with little capital but an idea. They are beginning in attics, cellars, kitchens, and in the minds of clerks behind store counters."

Recently the head of a huge business in the United States selling many different products told about four new products, all launched since January, 1930, and now selling widely. David was not afraid of Goliath, and observant youth with an idea or capable of assimilating one, with vision, enterprise and daring can just as successfully win out against the Goliaths of big corporations.

To quote Henry Ford again, who recently said that unemployed people "should create their own businesses, no matter how small, instead of waiting for some one to give them a job." And as a writer in *Forbes* Magazine, from which much of the above is taken, says: "Ten years from now we will be reading more success stories gathered from the kitchens and cellars of 1935." No one who has a work-bench or a stove and a dollar—and an idea—he says, need be discouraged.

#### Strange Service

700 Deaf Mutes Worship In St. Paul's Cathedral

One of the strangest and most touching services ever held under the mighty dome of St. Paul's cathedral on a recent Sunday saw 700 deaf and dumb persons from 14 nations pray and sing without a sound being heard. They were athletes attending the fourth international games for the deaf and mute held in London. The service was conducted in the international sign language. Chaplains and missionaries mounted the lofty pulpit and voicelessly acted out the prayers, hymns and songs with eloquent looks and gestures.

Then the congregation joined in prayers and hymns.

#### A Large Birthday Gift

British Secretary Of Air Receives Two-Plane Hangar

Lord Londonderry, British Secretary of Air, has just celebrated his 77th birthday, and his wife's present to him was a hangar big enough to accommodate two airplanes. It stands on his estate at Mount Stewart, Newtownards, Northern Ireland, where there is already an airport with a landing field of 50 acres.

British laundries have an annual revenue of approximately \$10,000,000 from handkerchiefs alone.

#### Would Solve Problem

Shipment Of Eggs From England Made As Experiment

A few dozen English eggs are making history. Thirty of them arrived in Sydney, Australia, after an air journey from London to Brisbane, and a railway journey of 500 miles from Brisbane to Sydney. The test reached Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, after travelling more than 6,000 miles from London by airplane and Graf Zeppelin. Now Lord Greenway, the promoter of the experiment, is anxiously awaiting special letters from Australia and Brazil reporting on their condition on arrival. If the eggs are successfully hatched out one of the greatest problems of poultry farmers throughout the world will be solved. Under present conditions it is impossible for poultry farmers in distant parts to renew their stocks by introducing young chicks from England.

The deep-sea fish, Chlamododon Niger, famous for its voracity, sometimes manages to swallow a fish larger than itself.

More common colds are contracted during October than in any other month, according to records of the public health service.

Before you invest in a going concern, make sure you know which way it is going.

#### For So-Called Luxuries

Bureau Of Statistics Has Issued Some Interesting Figures

What are luxuries? The Dominion Bureau of Statistics started to compile figures on the luxuries produced and consumed in Canada in a year, and was confronted with the difficulty that one man's luxury is another man's ordinary, every-day comfort. This is true of food, furniture, clothes and so on. Even tobacco is claimed by some to be a necessity. So the bureau finally decided to list everything as a luxury which is actually above the line of necessities. It included, therefore, such things as carpets, silverware, jams and cooked meats, and so, naturally, it did not present its conclusions as a hard-and-fast statement of luxury consumption in Canada, but rather "an attempt to throw some light on the production and consumption in Canada of goods which are more or less in the nature of luxuries." It found that the factory value of these in 1933 was \$263,608,185, or 12.6 per cent of the total value of production in Canadian manufacturing industries. The retail values would, of course, be much higher.

The bureau also obtained Canadian consumption figures by subtracting exports from the figures for imports and production. It found that in 1933 the so-called luxuries were consumed to a factory value of \$263,608,185.

Some of the individual items are rather interesting. Canadian candy to the extent of nearly \$17,300,000 per year; ice cream to the extent of more than \$7,300,000; other confectionery, including chewing gum, over \$6,000,000. Pies, cakes and pastry account for more than \$10,500,000; beverages (not including tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.), nearly \$2,000,000; silk hosiery (which the bureau says is not often considered a luxury nowadays), nearly \$8,400,000; toilet preparations, over \$5,000,000. These are all factory values.

The surprising item in the list is that for tobacco, as follows:

	1931	1933
Cigars	\$ 6,016,138	\$ 4,765,393
Cigarettes	36,132,977	34,912,141
Other	32,842,202	31,596,679

These again are factory values. For passenger automobiles, bicycles and boats, the people of the Dominion paid the manufacturers less than half what they did for tobacco in both these years: \$28,254,984 in 1932, and \$24,518,970 in 1933.—Toronto Daily Star.

#### Favors Stiff Sentences

Severity For Prisoners Demanded By German Minister Of Justice

"Severity" for prisoners as a Nazi tenet was demanded by Franz Guertner, minister of justice, at the opening of the 11th quinquennial penal penitentiary congress in Berlin. "If criminal law is to represent atonement for wrong done the community," he told the 400 delegates from 50 nations, "and hence defend and protect the national community from evil-doers, the logical result is severity in the treatment of prisoners so the punishment may be appreciable to the evil."

Guertner also announced that the Nazi reich has definitely rejected the ancient legal principle: "Nulla poena sine lege" (no punishment unless a law is infringed). Instead, he said, it has substituted the maxim: "Nulla crimen sine poena," under which, punishment is meted out regardless of the incompleteness of a law.

#### American Boy Divers

Crude Combination Of Many Articles Enables Boys To Submerge

Three Maine youths wanted to see what the bottom of Kennebec River in Richmond, Me., looked like. So the boys, Paul R. Dyer, Stanley Griffin and Robert Cate, constructed diving apparatus from a five-gallon gasoline can, two automobile tire pumps, a small corrugated can and some cement.

Successful in their first attempts they plan to explore greater depths.

#### Anxious To Know

A very nice old lady had a few words to say to her granddaughter. "My dear," said the old lady, "I wish you would do something for me. I wish you would promise me never to use two words. One is swell and the other is lousy. Would you promise me that?"

"Why sure, Granny," said the girl.

"What are the words?"

Leprosy reached the United States from both Europe and Africa.

The oldest fruit known to man is the olive.

#### Celebrating Anniversary

Violin Industry Started In German Town 250 Years Ago

Mittenwald, Germany, a village in the mountains of Bavaria is now celebrating the 250th anniversary of its violin industry, begun in the 17th century by Mathias Klotz.

Throughout the summer the town folk presented a play, "The Song of the Stars," telling the story of Klotz and his wanderings over Italy, where he learned instrument making. The play will be staged again this winter at a nearby town as part of the entertainment for the winter Olympics.

The story of Mathias Klotz is a romantic one. When he was a boy of 10 his peasant family sent him to Italy to study under famous violin makers there. Twenty years later he returned to Mittenwald, opening his own workshop. Apprentices flocked to him and soon he established the fame of the town for fine instruments, a reputation Mittenwald retains to-day.

After making a number of instruments, Klotz's craftsmen had to go out into the world themselves to sell them. Strapping their violins on their backs they wandered through nearby countries, giving demonstrations and making sales in castles and great monasteries.

#### Correspondence Courses

Extending Education To Those Out Of Reach Of Schools

Nine years ago the Ontario department of education started correspondence courses for persons out of reach of school either for the whole school year or part of the summer months. The courses were intended also for those physically unable to attend school and for whom no provision was made for education. During the last school year the enrollment was 1,800 of whom 50 were physically unable to attend school. The courses are free and the department pays all expenses. Average cost of educating a pupil for a year in this manner is from \$12 to \$15.

#### FASHION FANCIES



ATTRACTIVE HOME ENSEMBLE THAT HELPS YOU MAKE KITCHEN CHORES SO EASY

By Ellen Worth

Every woman knows she can't have too many home ensembles that will tub and tub and always come up smiling.

The dress is available for the house, garden, porch, marketing, etc. And incidentally, it's decidedly slimming to the heavier build.

The dress is blue and white dimity. The apron is white dimity which is also used for the dress trim.

And isn't the one-piece apron attractive? It has suspender straps and it won't slip off the shoulders. Style No. 910 includes the dress and the apron in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 38-inch material for dress with 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material for apron and dress collar.

Patterns 15c each. Address mail orders to: Pattern Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Summer Fashion Book contains many more smart, cool vacation clothes. Send for your copy to-day, the price is 15 cents.

#### Marking The Ballot

Strange As It May Seem, Many Voters Muff The Job

Placing an X beside a candidate's name is a simple task but at the approaching Dominion general election it is likely 25,000 or more electors will miff the job.

In the 1930 contest 24,119 lost their votes through improperly marked ballots and there are more parties and candidates this time to confuse the voter.

Parliament places the ballots in the hands of voters and supplies pencils to mark them. That is as much as it can do. Electors have only to make the crosses themselves. Yet in 1930 ballots were rejected in every constituency in Canada.

Markings in addition to the cross, use of a pen or colored pencil instead of the black pencil, provided and signing of the ballot by the voter are the most frequent causes of spoiled ballots.

Through habit many men use their fountain pens and deputy returning officers throw out their ballots. On accounts, however, judges frequently have ruled such ballots valid. The Election Act says the cross must be made with a black pencil.

Many persons start to mark their X opposite the wrong name, score it out and then mark it opposite the candidate they wish to support. This spoils the ballot. They should ask the deputy returning officer for a new one.

Voters sometimes ask why all this fuss about markings when the voter's choice is plainly indicated? The answer is that precautions are necessary to discourage bribery. They are the culmination of years of experience with elections, the frailties of human nature and the cunning of some politicians.

In the '90's and earlier when the population was small, party workers knew which voters were Conservatives, which Liberals and those "on the fence." Of the undecided variety some would sell their votes and the temptation of workers in a close race was strong.

But unless the voter buyer could be sure those he bought went to his candidate there was no use buying them. Many ingenious devices were used to allow party scrutineers to identify ballots while they were being counted. The result has been the regulations to prevent distasteful markings.

Election workers claim there is very little direct bribery now. Ridings are so populous and party affiliations of voters so indefinite it would cost too much. In addition there is the almost certain risk of the election being voided.

#### Gift Was Acceptable

King Pleased With Jubilee Offering From Free State

The Jubilee present which Loyalists in the Irish Free State have given King George is declared to be not only nationally appropriate but most acceptable to His Majesty. It is a beautiful antique silver potato ring. These rings, which measure up to a foot in diameter, were in former times put in the centre of the dining table and within them were placed the potatoes, cooked in their jackets, to keep them from rolling about. Reminiscent of the days when the potato was the staple diet even of the wealthy, a sixteenth century ring of good design has sold a auction for considerably over \$5,000. The King is as devoted to old silver as the Queen is to antique furniture.

#### Scrambled Eggs

Motor Accident Scatters Truckload Of Eggs Over Highway

Marion Snyder, of Harlan, Ind., knows what 100,000 scrambled eggs look like.

Driving a truck over Pocono Mountain near Mt. Carmel, Pa., Snyder was forced to turn the machine sharply to avoid hitting a train. His cargo of 109,800 eggs was scattered over the highway for some distance. Practically all of the eggs were broken.

#### Are Carefully Trained

Pigeons are trained as carefully for racing as a horse and usually when a pigeon becomes lost it is because it was in poor condition to start the race. The owners start training their birds at the age of two months. The pigeon reaches the peak of his racing between the ages of two and four years.

Rainbows are not semi-circles, but complete circles. If we were high enough in the air, we could see the entire circle.

It has been estimated that approximately 12 pounds of air is required to burn one pound of coal.



### You can tell by his smile

Things are looking up... times have improved and he's again "rolling his own" with Ogden's Fine Cut. Why not "get back to Ogden's" yourself and again give yourself the pleasure Ogden's alone can give. Use the best papers, too... "Vogue" or "Chantecler".

52 Poker Hands, any numbers, now accepted as a complete set.

**OGDEN'S FINE CUT**

Your Pipe Knows Ogden's Cut Plug

#### Wiley Post

Some Of The Aerial Exploits Of This Famous Flyer

Here are the aerial exploits of Wiley Post, who with Will Rogers, film comedian, was killed in an airplane crash in Alaska.

With Harold Gatty, Post flew around the world in eight days, 15 hours, and 15 minutes, in 1931. In 1933, he made a solo round-the-world flight, in seven days, 18 hours, and 49 1/2 minutes.

The following year, Post announced he would concentrate on the practical side of aviation. He made two sensational high altitude trips over his home town of Bartlesville, Okla., wearing a "super-charged suit" of his own design.

Post made four unsuccessful attempts to make a transcontinental flight through the stratosphere. Each time he was forced down on the way from Burbank, Cal., to New York, the last failure June 1, this year.

He used but one ship in all of his achievements—the "Winnie Mae."

#### Odd Trick Of Nature

Sailor Relates Story Of Three-Year Bath In 33 Fathoms

Nelson Lash was in the crew of the scalloper, Virginia, three years ago when she was rammed and sunk off Georges Banks. With his clothes in a forecastle locker was a pocket handkerchief, his initial embroidered in a corner.

Now Lash has his handkerchief again, for he's in the crew of the Louis A. Thebaud, and in her scalloper drag the crew found a handkerchief—with Lash's initials in the corner, in almost perfect condition after a three-year bath in 33 fathoms!

#### Only One Limit

Ten years ago the late Will Rogers was in a plane which had left Los Angeles for Kansas City. The ship hit an air-pocket and dropped 200 feet. "H-b-how far," asked a frightened passenger, "can one of these planes drop?"

"Well," Rogers informed, "the ground's the limit, boys!"

Mammoth cave, Ky., has been equipped with 12 floodlights and 16 smaller projectors to illuminate its interior.



**for RHEUMATISM**  
Four Minard's into a warm bath. Rub Minard's gently in, then apply it according to directions. . . and soon you'll get relief!

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**INIMENT**

**MISS ALADDIN**  
—By—  
Christine Whiting Parmenter  
Author of  
"One Wide River To Cross"  
"The Unknown Port", Etc.

## SYNOPSIS.

Nancy Nelson is a sub-deb, a gay, irresponsible girl of nineteen, with no care beyond the choice of her costume for her coming-out party. Suddenly, in the market crash, her indulgent father loses all he had, and his family is faced with the necessity of a simpler method of living. At this juncture a letter is received from an eccentric relative in Colorado, who offers the girl a home on what seems to be impossible conditions.

After much consideration Cousin Columbine's offer is accepted, and Nancy and Jack arrive at Pine Ridge. Nancy set out one afternoon to climb to the top of a hill so as to obtain a view of the surrounding landscape and misses the path. Aurora Tubbs had told her to follow. A truck comes along the road, driven by Matthew Adams, and she asks him which way to go. They ascend the hill, look around, and then go on to Cousin Columbine's. There Mark Adam tells Nancy that his brother Luke has broken his leg, and that Jack Nelson has been hired to help out while Luke's leg gets better. With Jack away, Nancy finds that she is lonesome, and having no books to read, the idea of starting a public library at Pine Ridge seems a good one, and Nancy writes home to get her parents to send all the books they could spare and all they could induce others to let them have.

Nancy and Matthew Adam go Christmas shopping in a neighboring town. On their return to Pine Ridge, Nancy is amazed to see the Columbine residence all lit up, and asks Matthew if he knows why. He said: "Let's go in and see." Then Nancy learns that she is having her debut, but in a different setting than had been planned for her in Boston.

## Now Go On With The Story

## CHAPTER XIV.—Continued

"She was a courageous woman, my mother, but I have sometimes wondered what was in her heart as she set me on my feet and moved toward that door, unarmored. I do expect to confront a band of roving savages? What met her eyes was a single brave, and a boy of, possibly, seven years old. No doubt the Indian looked sinister enough. Only the week before a woman not many miles away had been scalped and mutilated. The horror of that story was still upon her; yet she did what may have been the only thing that she expected herself and me. My mother smiled! It was, I imagine, a smile born out of terror; but to that grim-visaged Indian it was a gesture of friendliness. Who knows but had there been more such gestures, one page of our history would have been less tragic. And then, although her hands were so tight, clenched that (she found later) the nails had pierced her flesh, she looked straight up at him and said two words—words which sounded strange to her own ears in such a moment. Perhaps you have guessed them, for what my wonderful little mother said was: 'Merry Christmas!'"

Miss Columbine paused, and there was silence until Aurora Tubbs exclaimed: "But you ain't tellin' us that that wild Injun knew what she said, Miss Columbine! It's not believable."

The old lady seemed to be looking at something far away.

"Not the words," she answered, "but perhaps he understood the

# WHEN YOUR DAUGHTER COMES TO WOMANHOOD

Most girls in their teens need a tonic and regulator. Give your daughter Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the next few months. Teach her how to guard her health at this critical time. When she is a happy, healthy wife and mother she will thank you.

Sold at all good drug stores.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

smile; and she spoke gently. He came into the room, followed by his boy, and stood, arms folded, looking down at that small, gay tree and that happy little girl who knew no fear. For a moment I was too absorbed to note the callers; then, glancing up suddenly, I laughed with pleasure. Here was another child! I held my doll aloft so that the Indian boy could see it. "Look! I cried joyously. 'My new baby! See!'"

The boy reached out and took it from me, his white teeth gleaming in a quick smile. The man grunted something unintelligible and moved near the tree. He seemed, my mother told me, both puzzled and admiring, like a big child wondering what it was all about. He touched a yellow butterfly made from a scrap of paper; said something more, letting his glance rove slowly about the room. Her heart quickened as his eyes rested on the rifle; then subsided when he made no move to touch it. The boy, still admiring my homemade doll, said something rapidly and took from his neck a string of beads, holding them out to me. It was, my mother understood, meant as an exchange for my clothespin baby, and fearing trouble should I rebel, she said: "See darling, he has brought you a Christmas gift! Let him keep your doll. I have another exactly like it for you; and this poor boy has no lovely tree, perhaps no mother. Tell him to keep it!"

"My lip trembled; but she took the beads and put them about my neck, and suddenly I was enraptured with this new treasure. Apparently I was desirous of doing something for the other Indian, for I lifted the paper butterfly from its branch and held it out to him, saying: 'It's Your Kismis girl, man! Merry Kismis!'"

A breath of pleasure swept through her audience as Cousin Columbine ceased speaking; then she continued: "I seem to remember the Indian stooping to take my offering. I know he smiled, though that is something my mother never corroborated. He grunted a word or two, intended, she was sure, as thanks; gave one more curious look at the small tree; and then they left us, those strange, strange Christmas guests, mounting their ponies and riding into the forest, disarmed, my father used to say, by a smile of welcome."

"And did you ever see them again?" questioned Eve Adam, her low voice very gentle.

"Never again. What they came for—where they were going, we never knew. And only a half hour later there sounded close to that well-barred door, the clear, sweet note of a hermit thrush! Not until then did my valiant mother give way to tears."

Said Matthew Adam, gravely: "That is the nicest Christmas story I ever heard, Miss Columbine."

"And now," suggested his mother, going to the melodeon, "let's end our evening by singing some of the good old carols."

Later that night when the guests had departed and the Nelson mansion stood quiet in the moonlight, Nancy went to her tower and gazed for a moment at the snowy Peak. It had been a long, exciting day, and suddenly conscious of being tired, the girl opened the window and slipped gratefully into her big black walnut bed.

The moon was very bright and she saw quite clearly Aurora's calendar and the military dress of General Grant, looking down upon her from the wall. She saw too, that her chiffon gown lay where she had tossed it carelessly, in close proximity with the patchwork quilt, and Nancy smiled to herself, then in the moonlight.

"Chiffon and calico!" she murmured drowsily. "I guess they aren't so far apart as I used to think." Then her eyes lifted to the steel engraving and she laughed a little.

"Good-night, General Grant," she said politely. "I was pretty insulting to you at first, but I believe I'm getting to rather like you. Perhaps it's the uniform. They say that sooner or later a woman always falls for a uniform. I'm sorry you weren't downstairs this evening, General. It—it was a wonderful debut!"

## CHAPTER XV.

It was at Christmas dinner that Nancy divulged her plan for the Aladdin Library, a proposition which met with instant enthusiasm. John Adam readily agreed to supply the sign, and one day in January Mark brought it in from the ranch.

"Dad's been so temperamental you'd think he was painting a picture for the Art Museum," he declared. "Honestly, Nancy, since you neglected his cooking shamefully; but the sign's a corker."

"I'll say it is!" Nancy spoke almost with awe. "I never expected

anything so—so, professional, and those Aladdin lamps at either end are stunning. Your father must have spent a lot of time on this sign, Mark. Can you put it up if we go over to the schoolhouse now?"

"I came prepared, lady; and there's a box of books at the station with our sweet young Denver cousin collected for you. Matt'll be down to finish the shelves this afternoon, and—Hi there, Aurora Tubbs! Come see this sign."

Aurora emerged from the kitchen, and stood, arms akimbo, admiring eyes on John Adam's handiwork.

"If it don't look exactly like a boughen one!" she exclaimed. "But if those fancy things is meant for lamps, Mark Adam, they must be terrible old-fashioned and hard to fill. Your father's a regular artist, ain't he? I wonder would he letter me some callin' cards. I've hanker-ed for some of the silly things ever since Victor's cousin Ella had some writ by a one-armed soldier who was down 'em in a doorway in Denver."

"Sure he'll do 'em for you," Mark promised recklessly. "Hello, Miss Columbine. Just look at Father Adam's masterpiece!"

Cousin Columbine came briskly down the steps.

"It's beauty, isn't it?" said Nancy, her face glowing.

"I surely is. Are you going to put it up to-day, Mark?"

"Soon as I swipe a ladder out of your barn. You'll have to come along, Nancy, and boss the job."

Those days were well of interest, for Aunt Louise and the girls at school had responded generously to Nancy's plea for books. Mother and Dad had doubled the number; Phil had collected twenty more; and Aunt Judy, immediately on hearing about the scheme, had sent a check for the purchase of new ones.

No check had ever looked so big to Nancy Nelson, or been so welcome; and one day Mark drove her to the Springs to purchase this important addition to her library. He also improved the occasion considerably by taking her to lunch at the Antlers Coffee Room, and to a movie. It was dark when they reached Pine Ridge again, to find Aurora declaring that their mangled bodies were doubtless at the bottom of some ravine. In fact, as Mark said later, she looked a trifle disappointed, whereas in this new process the article is alternately cathode and anode, alternating 60 times a second.

"Didn't I say you were demented, Aurora Tubbs?" observed Miss Columbine triumphantly.

Despite the tone, her face looked noticeably relieved, and Nancy exclaimed: "Oh, dear! we only went to a movie. I didn't dream that you'd be worried, Cousin Columbine."

"No more I should have," snapped the old lady, "if Aurora hadn't harped on the idea. Mark Adam, you'd better call up your mother. No doubt she's wondering where you are."

"And me, worryin' myself sick for nothin'," grumbled Aurora. "A movie! Not even a flat tire; and us wonderin' if your necks was broken."

"That day seemed long ago to Nancy when on an afternoon in February she went down the unkempt street, turned at the filling station and ascended a low hill on which stood the abandoned schoolhouse, erected in 1902, Cousin Columbine had told her, to replace the one destroyed by fire. It was a small, frame building with no pretense at beauty; but the girl paused for a moment to admire John Adam's handiwork before she unlocked the door.

The air outside was warmer than within, and Nancy opened a window before proceeding with what Jack called "janitorial duties." The air-tight stove must be lighted, and the whole place dusted before the first arrival should appear. These tasks completed, Nancy sat down behind the kitchen table which served as library's desk, and looked about with satisfaction.

Perhaps the girl didn't wholly realize that this satisfaction which was like nothing she had ever experienced before, was the result of having achieved something—something really worthwhile. She had had help, of course; but the idea had been her own, and Nancy had put it through triumphantly.

"I couldn't have done it without the others," she told herself, "but at least, they wouldn't have done it without me. It had never occurred to me; and Cousin Columbine was doubtful that the plan would work."

Yet, being no wet-blanket, the old lady had done her bit by arranging for the use of the schoolhouse, and writing to the Oklahoma family who came to Pine Ridge summers. This proved an inspiration, for they responded with a box of books and a beautiful Navajo rug in grey and scarlet which covered the centre of the floor, giving the place a homey look.

"And some day," mused Nancy, as if her stay in Pine Ridge was to be indefinite, "we'll put in a fireplace. That's all we need to make it wonderful."

(To Be Continued)

## New Method Of Rust-Proofing

Shows No Rust After 1,000 Hours Of Salt Spraying

An entirely new method of rust-proofing, which, for the first time in the history of electro-chemistry, utilizes alternating current in the process, has been perfected by the Ford Motor Co., and is now being used on its entire production of head and tail lamps, at the Ford lamp plant at Flat Rock, Mich.—the famous "factory in a meadow."

The new process was adopted because it requires less floor space than other rustproofing methods, provides a surface all ready for painting as the article comes from the rustproofing machine, and withstands at least 300 hours of salt spray test without deterioration. Tests of 1,000 hours under salt spray have shown no rust, Ford chemists say. This is the equivalent of many years of ordinary use.

The process, which was first developed outside the Ford organization, did not work well when Ford made the first commercial installation. The treated articles developed in part an "alligator" surface which was not fit for painting. It was finally decided the trouble arose through the lamp shells being too clean when they went into the zinc phosphate rustproofing bath. So instead of the shells going through a washing machine first, they are now made "dirty" by an operator who wipes over with an oily cloth the surface to be painted. The film of oil provides enough protection from the acid in the rustproofing bath for the deposition of zinc to begin before the acid has etched the steel.

The effect of the alternating electric current is to permit the articles to take up the zinc without interference from hydrogen bubbles which form on the surface of the article to be rustproofed in the absence of the electricity. The process is not electro-plating, however. In electro-plating, the article to be plated is the cathode of the electrical circuit, whereas in this new process the article is alternately cathode and anode, alternating 60 times a second.

## Webster Air Trophy

Kingston Flyer Wins At Competition Held In Montreal

With a skillful display of airmanship, Pilot Gordon R. McGregor, president of the Kingston, Ont., Flying Club, captured the Webster memorial trophy and the title of Canada's foremost amateur aviator at Cartierville airport at Montreal.

Competition for the Webster trophy, awarded by the family of John C. Webster, of Shediac, N.B., killed in a crash here several years ago, was held under the auspices of the Canadian Flying Clubs Association with the co-operation of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club. McGregor eliminated 11 other airmen, including two westerners, to gain the award.

Wes Hodgson, 18-year-old Regina newsboy, who was competing in a secondhand plane purchased from his savings as a newsboy, took every test but failed to gain enough points and finished last in the competition. "Well, I may have better luck next year," he said after hearing the results. Fred Lauby, of the Moose Jaw Flying Club, also competed.

## Speed Of The Times

In 1820 it required 57 hours of human labor to grow an acre of wheat yielding twenty bushels, while to-day, we are told by T. A. Russell, of Toronto, it requires approximately eight hours. This is only keeping up with the speed of the times. We are travelling to-day more than seven times as fast as our grandparents did a hundred years ago.

The first university chair in the world devoted to the study of spirituality is to be established shortly at Lund University in Stockholm, Sweden.

In the South Sea Islands, frigate birds are trained to carry messages like homing pigeons.

## Rabbits Cause Floods

Diynes Burrowed Nearly Halfway Reason For Their Collapse

Rabbits have been responsible for serious floods in the Swiss canton of Valais. Intense heat throughout Switzerland has melted an unprecedented quantity of snow, which has swollen the headwaters of the Rhone into flood tides.

This rare contingency is provided against by dykes built on the banks of the rivers. These, however, collapsed due to the fact that they had been burrowed nearly hollow by a vast colony of rabbits.

Grows Billions Of Flowers

The number of flowers used in Grasse, France, in the manufacture of perfumes staggers the imagination. In a single year ten billion jasmine blooms, about forty million pounds of roses and some fifty million pounds of orange blossoms are harvested for the great perfumery. In addition, Grasse sends cut flowers by special trains to nearly every part of Europe.

## World's Worst Volcano

Exudes Salts Of Ammonia Fumes That Suffocate Every Living Thing

Koh-i-Tafatan, known as the world's worst mountain, has again been in eruption. It is on the British-Persian boundary in Baluchistan, and for nearly 100 miles around man, beast or reptile can survive. It is the only mountain in the world which emits lava from its crater and exudes dense volumes of salt of ammonia. It suffocates every living thing and burns up the plants. It's activity was heralded by flights of frightened birds escaping from the dreadful fumes which suffocate and blind. No troops can be maintained near Koh-i-Tafatan, although it is on the frontier. "Mount of Hellfire" the Persians call it.

## How Club Was Named

An organization of veteran New York printers is oddly named The Judgment Day Club. On the night the New York World suspended publication, a composing room employee remarked, "This is Judgment Day—it's the end of the World." And that's how the fraternity of old New York World printers got its name.

"Wot I say is, the man should have all the say in the home; that's wot I say."

"I say the same—only I don't say it."

## A WORLD OF FLAVOR



## Tracing Migration Stories

Skeletons Help Archaeologist Working On Lonely Island In North

The life story of successive waves of civilization which crossed the island stepping stones between Asia and America is being traced on lonely St. Lawrence island in the Bering sea.

The story—told in human skeletons, animal bones and broken utensils—is being preserved in paraffin. The work was described in a letter from the expedition headed by the noted Alaskan archaeologist, Dr. Otto Geist.

Aided by 30 or 40 Eskimo laborers from nearby Savoonga, the scientists are excavating skeletal remains and carefully brushing them with melted paraffin to preserve them for shipping to research laboratories.

Having removed much of the overburden and remains of comparatively recent eras in the eight past annual expeditions, the party this summer uncovered a layer of ancient culture antedating the discovery of the island by Captain Commander Vitus Bering on St. Lawrence's Day, Aug. 21 (10th, old style) 1728.

The immigrants crossed over in seven successive waves, Dr. Geist believes, between Asia and America. Some earlier civilizations were of a higher culture than some of the later ones, he has determined.

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Save "LEFT-OVERS" with **Applefords' Presto Pack** WAXED TISSUE

**PRESTO PACK** WAXED TISSUE

**MORE CONVENIENT TO USE . . .**

Just hang a package in your kitchen. You'll be delighted with its convenience. . . for, with one hand, you can easily extract a single sheet at a time leaving the other hand free to hold the "left-over" being wrapped.

Warehouses At Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg





## Main Street

Mr. and Mrs. James Carter moved into their new residence on First avenue west last Tuesday.

Mr. Robert McGuire has returned home and has accepted a position in the Irma hardware store.

Some of the threehens in this district are planning to start threshing the latter part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Griffin returned on Thursday from a few days' visit at Wilkie, Sask., with a son and daughter.

Mrs. W. H. King left last week-end for Edmonton, after spending the summer visiting at Vancouver, Regina and Irma.

Mrs. Edith Caprani-Winkel of Prosser has arrived in Irma and will teach music, succeeding Miss E. Yorkie.

Mrs. M. K. McLeod entertained some friends on Monday evening, Sept. 2nd, in honor of Mr. McLeod's 70th birthday.

Mr. Charles Young was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jackson, receiving acquaintances in the district this week.

Mr. Ross McFarland and family enjoyed a visit from his brother, Mr. J. Douglas McFarland and wife of Calgary, this week.

Mr. John Sawden returned to Irma last Tuesday evening after enjoying a lengthy visit at Spokane, Seattle and other coast points.

Mrs. Tate, Misses Tate, Mrs. and Miss Flewelling visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. Bouck and Mrs. Frank Peterson at Heath on Sunday last.

Mr. Steve Hlynka recently purchased two lots from Mr. G. A. Tripp on Third avenue west, where he intends to erect a residence soon.

Soon be time to get organized again for hockey. How about a junior league this year to give the younger boys a chance. Start now to train our own future senior team.

Walter and Thelma Holden left on Friday afternoon's train for Calgary and other points, after spending their summer holidays with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gwin.

The Irma public school got away to a good start on Monday, Sept. 2, with a large enrollment. At this date there are seventy children attending and a possibility of an increase next week.

Mrs. Flewelling, Miss Flewelling and Mrs. Tate recently received a generous piece of the hundredth birthday cake of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Fernie, Ont., this being their former church.

Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Jones and family motored to Edmonton last Sunday. Miss Helen McDowell of Edmonton who has been spending her holidays in the Irma district returned to Edmonton with them.

A special meeting of the Irma high school board was held in the schoolhouse on Tuesday evening, Sept. 3, but no decision could be arrived at in regard to a teacher for this term, so a motion was passed instructing the secretary to notify the deputy minister of education to send down an official trustee to open the school at the earliest possible date.

## SCHOOL TRACK MEET AT VIKING SEPT. 27th

(From The Viking News)

Arrangements are under way to hold a school track meet at Viking on Friday, September 27th. Schools from Tofield along this line to Wainwright have been invited to take part. The purpose of the track meet is to develop athletic talent and promote better school spirit among the pupils. It has been pointed out that several outstanding Canadian athletes have been discovered at these local school track meets, who later made a name for themselves and Canada at the Olympic games. A meeting is being held this Wednesday evening to arrange further details.

## COUGHLIN PROMISES TO SWING 8,000,000

Detroit, Aug. 31.—A Detroit newspaper in an interview with Rev. Charles E. Coughlin Friday quoted him as taking a strong stand against the New Deal policies of President Roosevelt, and promising to make his National Union for Social Justice a factor in the 1936 United States presidential campaign.

Father Coughlin said his Union for which he claims a membership of 8,000,000, would support some candidate, as yet unselected, in the presidential race next year.

## NOTICE

Mrs. Edith Caprani-Winkel, T.T.C. M., teacher of piano and theory, Irma, Alberta. Prospective pupils please call at the Manse, Irma, for an interview.

Will be in Kinsella on Tuesday, September 10th, to interview pupils.

## WEDDING BELLS

## COOPER-BOTHEWELL

A very pretty wedding took place on Tuesday, August 27, at 6 p.m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bothwell, Islay, when their daughter, Islay Margarita, was united in marriage to Mr. Ashley Horace Cooper of Vermilion, second son of Mr. and Mrs. S.R.P. Cooper.

Rev. W. C. Gorm of Minburn, an old friend of the bride's family, performed the ceremony under an arch in the living room. The arch was draped with vines and flowers and banked by potted plants. The rooms were appropriately decorated in keeping with the occasion. At the appointed hour the bridegroom with his best man, his brother, Mr. Douglas Cooper, took their places. As the wedding march was played by Miss Clara Bothwell the bride appeared on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage, preceded by little Beverly Cooper, who strewn flowers in her pathway. The bride was attended by Miss Grace Cooper, who wore an attractive dress of maize organdie with picture hat to match and carried a bouquet of yellow gladioli. The bride was sweet and lovely in her floor length gown of white satin with cape effect veil. She carried a bouquet of mauve and pink gladioli. During the signing of the register Mr. William Gromb, Jr., of Edmonton, sang "O Promise Me."

Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served when only immediate relatives were present. The bride's table was centred with a beautiful three-tier wedding cake. The bride's mother wore a dress of navy crepe and satin trimmed with shell pink with corsage bouquet, while Mrs. Cooper, mother of the groom, was dressed in royal blue crepe, trimmed in net and wore a corsage bouquet. Later the newlyweds left by car for Edmonton, from which point they will travel via Canadian National to Vancouver and Victoria on their honeymoon. The bride's going away costume was a suit of brown silk and wool crepe with coat and accessories of matching color. On their return they will reside in their new home in the west end of Vermilion. The bride is a former school teacher and has for the past three years taught in the village school at Jarrold. The groom is a member of the staff of the Vermilion Standard. —Edmonton Journal.

With the passing of the holiday months and the advent of harvest comes the thought of settling down to work again. Scholars and teachers are back again at school; hindlers are busy in the fields; and the new government of Alberta has just undertaken the heavy burden of administering the affairs of the province. And the church? Well, the church has "carried on" during the holiday season. There have been gaps, it is true, in the congregations; and some activities have slowed down, but the good work has not lapsed. Now is the time to renew our efforts. With regard to the Irma church, it is expected that the members and the girls' choir will be in their accustomed places, if not next Sunday, at an early date. Their past record in the service of song is an assurance of good things to come in the fellowship of praise and thanksgiving. Friends are cordially invited, and urged to support the work of the church by attending the services. Don't let your seat be vacant. The church needs you, and no less you need the church.

Services next Sunday, September 8th: Pledge 11 a.m., Roseberry 3 p.m., Irma 8 p.m.

Why not try God?

The following extract, taken from Mary Pickford's (the great film actress) recent best seller, merits sincere consideration: "Back of the glamour that motion pictures have thrown around me, I am just an average, hopeful, prayerful woman. I have had many griefs and many trials in my life. I started—as we all seem to start—full of fear, full of distress, worrying and fretting, carrying burdens that didn't belong to me. Thinking I was responsible for running everything and everybody. I had to learn to stop trying to be Atlas and carrying the world on my shoulders, to stop wearing the Captain's cap and let God do the navigating. Please know that what I have said here is said in all humility and because I have proved it."

C. C. F. CANDIDATES MEET IN CALGARY

Calgary, Aug. 31.—Frankly disappointed by the party's showing in the provincial election, C.C.F. candidates for Alberta federal ridings were here for a caucus Saturday. Neither the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation nor the United Farmers of Alberta, affiliated with them federally, elected a member to the provincial legislature.

## New Social Credit Government Goes In as U.F.A.-C.C.F. Heads Step Out

Heads of New Government Should Get Busy on Basic Dividends and Cultural Heritage

Calgary, Aug. 31.—William Aberhart announced his cabinet Friday night—the eight men who expect to draft the first Social Credit legislation in the world.

The following will form Alberta's new government:

WILLIAM ABERHART  
President of the Council  
Minister of Education  
JOHN W. HUGILL, K.C.  
Attorney-General  
WILLIAM N. CHANT  
Agriculture  
Trade and Industry  
C. C. ROSS  
Lands and Mines  
W. A. FALLOW  
Public Works  
Railways, Telephones  
DR. W. W. CROSS  
Health

CHARLES COCKROFT  
Provincial Treasurer  
Provincial Affairs  
E. C. MANNING  
Provincial Secretary

It will be necessary to find seats for Mr. Aberhart and Mr. Ross, who were not candidates at the provincial election. It is expected that Rev. William Morrison will resign in Oklahoma-High River in favor of the new premier, and that Mr. Ross will contest one of the northern ridings. It is considered unlikely that either will be opposed in a by-election.

No women were included in the cabinet, nor were any Edmontonians. It will be a tyro government, not one of the ministers ever sitting in a legislature before, let alone in a cabinet. In fact, not one of the Social Credit members ever sat in a legislature before, a record for Canada.

## Anglican Church Notes

Services in St. Mary's Anglican Hall will be held on September 15th at 11 a.m. Please note change in hour of service.

A W. A. meeting will be held on September 24th at 3 p.m. in St. Mary's Anglican Hall.

An organization meeting of the Anglican young people's association will be held on September 15th, immediately after the morning service. All Anglican young people are invited to attend.

## Potatoes As Stock-Feed

When the true value of potatoes as feed for live stock and poultry is realized, much larger quantities than at present employed will be used. With high prices for stock and poultry feeds and a surplus of potatoes in Eastern Canada, stock raisers need the plentiful supplies of potatoes have a good opportunity to reduce their feed bills by feeding potatoes.

Other countries make much use of potatoes as stock-feed. In Germany, for instance, only 30 per cent of the total potato crop is used for table purposes, and approximately 40 per cent for stock-feeding. On the other hand, in Canada 64.5 per cent of the crop finds its way to the table and only about 11 per cent for stock-feeding. Stock raisers, says the Agricultural Situation and Outlook, recently issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade and Commerce, would be well advised to inform themselves on the proper methods of feeding potatoes in the ration to ensure the best results.

In brief, potatoes are in fact "watered" carbohydrate concentrates. They may be used, therefore, as a substitute for barley and corn as in the rations of pigs, in which case it is important to bear in mind that four pounds of potatoes are equal to one pound of cereal meal.

Wild Mustard Eradication

Wild mustard, an insidious weed which grows prolifically throughout Canada on farms and waste places, is one of the commonest and most injurious of the mustard family. A single plant will produce from 15,000 to 20,000 seeds, and a single plant of tumbling mustard is credited with being capable to yield 1,500,000 seeds. Eradication of mustard from badly infested land is very difficult as seeds lying several inches below the surface of the soil are capable of retaining their viability for many years without germination. Indeed, experiments have shown that mustard seeds can germinate after having been buried in the soil for forty years.

Mustard seeds which have been plowed under in previous years may be brought to the surface by subsequent cultural operations. In view of these and many other facts, a pamphlet dealing with the eradication of wild mustard has been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and may be obtained free on application. Since wild mustard seed matures earlier than the earliest grain crop, there is no possibility of harvesting the grain before the mustard has reached maturity. Consequently other methods of control, as advised in the pamphlet, must be adopted.

A young man at Hanna after being idle all summer announcing: "Well, father, I've decided to settle down and raise chickens."

"Better take my advice, Vernon," replied his father, "and raise owls, son. Their hours will suit you better."

## NOTICE

Applications will be received by the Council of the Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 not later than September 11, 1935, for the position of Auditor for the year 1935. Applicants to state qualifications and experience.

CHAS. WILBERHAM,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
M. D. Battle River, No. 423.  
Irma, Alberta.

## Irma Times

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E. W. CARTER, Local Editor

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## A State Can Live Within Income

Nebraska is advertised as being a debtless state today; as a commonwealth where the law prohibits pledging the state's credit for more than \$100,000; and also as a state which has ridden through war and peace, drought and plenty, without issuing a dollar's worth of bonds.

It built a \$10,000,000 state capital over a period of twelve years out of its annual tax levy. Its roads are paid for by a four-cent gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees, plus the usual Federal aid.

Nebraska's government, aside from road building, is supported by a general property tax and it has no income or sales tax.

These facts seem to prove that a great state can be operated on a business basis and stay within its income.

Nebraska should be an object lesson for every state in the union, many of which are staggering today under bond issues to pay for political experiments and inefficiency which the coming generation will struggle to pay if they are ever wiped out. The taxpayers should rise up in arms, as it were, against practically every proposal that is made to further burden the people with taxes.

The lawmaker today who suggests tax increases as a way to meet state problems, is in most cases simply showing his inability as a business man to balance the public's budget.

Soup

In the good old days in Bassano when a fellow told a girl a naughty story she blushed at it. Nowadays, she memorizes it.

Heard at the poker party: "Do you give your wife all the money she wants?" "There isn't that much money."

An elector, desirous of losing his franchise, voting at the Bashaw poll in the recent election, marked his ballot thus:

Chant—Pure Bunk.  
Johnson—Some Bunk.  
Ronning—Bunk.

—Holden Herald.

An Arizona Indian came to a bank to borrow \$200 for a few months. The banker asked him for security. "I have 200 horses on my ranch," said the Indian. He receives the loan. Before the expiration of the note the Yaqui returned to the bank with a big wad of greenbacks and took his note from the banker, who noticed that he had several thousand dollars.

"Don't you think you should deposit the money here?" inquired the banker. "We pay you good interest."

"No," said the Indian, "bank got no horses."

"How can you stay away from home so late at night," complained a young bride to her husband here.

"Easy. I got into the habit while courting you," he replied.

"Did the beauty operator say goodbye to you?"

"Well, she gave me a wave before I left."

Ezy—"So you've got back from the big city, have you, Eben? What difference did you find between the city and the country?"

Eben—"They hadn't much difference after all. In the country you go to bed feelin' all in and get up feelin' fine; and in the city you go to bed feelin' fine and get up feelin' all in."

A small boy accompanied his parents to the legislative halls at Edmonton last week and he asked his father: "Does the chaplain pray for the members?"

"No, son," replied the father, "he comes in, looks around and then prays for the people of the province of Alberta."

A couple in Wainwright were about to celebrate their wedding anniversary and as is the custom the wife had to remind her husband of the event. "Dear, tomorrow is our tenth wedding anniversary. Shall I have the butcher kill a turkey for us?"

"No, let him live. He didn't have anything to do with it," replied the husband.

The height of foolishness, says a careful observer, is a dumb girl turning a deaf ear to a blind date.

## CAMPBELL HITS 304-MILE PACE. BREAKS RECORD

Briton's Average for Two-Way Run Is 299.875 M.P.H.

Bonneville, Salt Flats, Utah, Sept. 3.—Sir Malcolm Campbell, England's man of super-speed, bettered his own world's record for land speed Tuesday on the salt beds of Utah with an average of 299.875 miles an hour. His previous record average was 275.816 miles an hour.

Keenly disappointed because he missed by a fraction of his cherished goal of 300 miles an hour, Sir Malcolm announced he would make a second attempt at his mark Wednesday.

For Job Printing see E. W. Carter

TRAVEL BARGAINS to EASTERN CANADA

Sept. 21 to Oct. 4

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IRMA L.O.L. No. 2048  
Meets the last Thursday in Each month at 8 p.m.

Worshipful Masters: J. Broad  
Recording Secretary: R. H. Dempsey  
Visiting Orangemen always Welcome.